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10/525,770	02/28/2005	Shigeru Shirai	P26896	9878
7055	7590	07/21/2008		
GREENBLUM & BERNSTEIN, P.L.C.		EXAMINER		
1950 ROLAND CLARKE PLACE		HUYNH, KHOA D		
RESTON, VA 20191		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
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NOTIFICATION DATE		DELIVERY MODE		
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

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Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/525,770	Applicant(s) SHIRAI ET AL.
	Examiner Khoa D. Huynh	Art Unit 3751

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If no period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 5/5/08 & 4/3/08.

2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.

3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1,3-5,8,31,32 and 34-45 is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) Claim(s) 1,3-5,8,31,32 and 34-45 is/are rejected.

7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a) All b) Some * c) None of:

1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____

4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____

5) Notice of Informal Patent Application

6) Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Specification

1. The specification, as *disclosed for the elected embodiment*, is objected to as failing to provide proper antecedent basis for the claimed subject matter. See 37 CFR 1.75(d)(1) and MPEP § 608.01(o). Correction of the following is required: *the nozzle cleaner...spray(s) the washing water, heated by the heating system, in a form of at least one of high-temperature water and vapor as recited in amended claim 1.*

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

2. The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

3. Claim 1, as amended, is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement.

The amended claim 1 recites "*the nozzle cleaner...spray(s) the washing water, heated by the heating system, in a form of at least one of high-temperature water and vapor*". As disclosed in the instant original specification, pages 26-27, the washing water, heated by the heating system, is in a form of "warm water", and the instantaneous heating device 33, located in the nozzle cleaner, is used to change the "warm water" into a form of high-temperature water. Thus, such claimed subject matter was not described in the specification (***especially pages 1-36 that discloses the elected embodiment***) in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of

the claimed invention. In other words, such claimed subject matter was not described in the original specification and therefore, constitutes new matter.

4. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

5. Claims 1, 3-5, 8, 31, 32 and 34-37 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

Amended claim 1 recites "*the nozzle cleaner...spray(s) the washing water, heated by the heating system, in a form of at least one of high-temperature water and vapor*". Such recitations render the claim indefinite since it does not have detailed support in the instant specification (**especially pages 1-36 that discloses the elected embodiment**). Since the claim does not clearly set forth the metes and bounds of the patent protection desired, the scope of the claim is unascertainable. Claims 3-5, 8, 31, 32 and 34-37 depend from claim 1 and are likewise indefinite.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

6. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

7. Claims 1, 8 and 37 (as presently and best understood) are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Maruyama et al. (JP 2001-152517).

Regarding claims 1 and 37, the Maruyama et al. reference discloses a sanitary washing apparatus (Fig. 1). The apparatus comprises a heating system (6,6a) configured to heat washing water, the heating system comprising a heat exchanger (6a) having a snaking internal flow path. The apparatus also includes a human body washing nozzle device (at 3,4) having a discharge port (located in the nozzle) that discharges washing water, heated by the heating system, so as to wash the human body, and a nozzle cleaner (at 30) having a spray port (see Fig. 1) and positioned externally of the human body washing nozzle, wherein the nozzle cleaner is configured to spray washing water, heated by the heating system, in a form of a relatively high-temperature water from the spray port onto the at least an outer surface of the discharge port of the human body washing nozzle so as to sterilize at least the outer surface of the human body washing nozzle adjacent the discharge port by high-temperature cleaning, wherein at least part of a surface of the washing nozzle is inherently subjected to water repellent processing. The apparatus also includes a switching valve (at 5) configured to selectively feed the washing water heated by the (first) heating system to the washing nozzle or the nozzle cleaner.

Regarding claim 8, as schematically shown in Fig. 1, wherein the human washing nozzle comprises a plurality of nozzles (3,4) that respectively discharge the washing water, and the spray port of the nozzle cleaner is provided so as to simultaneously clean the plurality of nozzles.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

8. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

9. Claims 3-5 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Maruyama et al. (as discussed *supra*).

Regarding claim 3, even though the Maruyama et al. reference does not specifically disclose that the heated wash water having a flow rate of not less than 0.3 liters per minute as claimed, it, however, would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to employ such flow rate for the heated wash water since discovering an optimum value for flow rate of heated wash water involves only routing skill in the art.

Regarding claim 4, even though the Maruyama et al. reference does not specifically disclose that the high-temperature water having a temperature of not less than 55 degrees C as claimed, it, however, would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to employ such degrees C for the high-temperature water since discovering an optimum value for degrees C of heated wash water to effectively sanitize a washing nozzle involves only routing skill in the art.

Regarding claim 5, even though the Maruyama et al. reference does not specifically disclose that the high-temperature water having a temperature of more less than 100 degrees C as claimed, it, however, would have been obvious

to one of ordinary skill in the art to employ such degrees C for the high-temperature water since discovering an optimum value for degrees C of heated wash water to prevent scalding involves only routing skill in the art.

10. Claims 31, 32 and 34 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Maruyama et al. (as discussed *supra*) in view of Shigeru et al. (JP2000-213038).

Even though the Maruyama et al. reference does not specifically include a washing instruction unit with a remote control as claimed, attention, however, is directed to the Shigeru et al. reference which discloses a similar sanitary washing apparatus having a washing instruction unit (at 13,14 in Shigeru et al.), wherein the washing instruction unit includes a remote control device (constituted by the sensor 37) that issues an instruction or signal to begin the washing operation, wherein the nozzle cleaner inherently starts the cleaning operation for each predetermined time interval. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified the Maruyama et al. reference by employing a washing instruction unit with a remote control, in view of the teaching of Shigeru et al., in order to automatically control the functions of the washing operation based on the user's needs.

11. Claims 35 and 36 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Maruyama et al. (as discussed *supra*) in view of Sato et al. (2004-0019962).

The Maruyama et al. reference DIFFERS in that it does not specifically disclose that the washing nozzle is formed of a stainless steel material as claimed. Attention, however, is directed to the Sato et al. reference which

discloses another sanitary washing apparatus having a washing nozzle made from a stainless steel material (paragraph [0243]). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified the Maruyama et al. apparatus by employing a washing nozzle formed of stainless steel, in view of the teaching of Sato et al., in order to provide minimize surface roughness. Furthermore, it is generally known that stainless steel material is a heat-resistant material.

12. Claims 38-43 and 45 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Maruyama et al. (as discussed *supra*) in view of Shigeru et al. (2000-213038).

Regarding claims 38 and 45, the Maruyama et al. reference discloses a sanitary washing apparatus having substantially all features as claimed (as discussed *supra*). The Maruyama et al. reference DIFFERS in that it does not specifically include an instantaneous heating device as claimed. Attention, however, is directed to the Shigeru et al. reference which discloses a similar sanitary washing apparatus. The apparatus includes a human body washing nozzle device (50) having a discharge port (located in the head 50) that discharges washing water for washing the human body, and an instantaneous heating device (at 28, also paragraph [0017]) that heats and sterilizes the washing water as it flows from the inlet to the outlet of the instantaneous heating device. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified the Maruyama et al. reference by employing an instantaneous heating device in view of the teaching of Shigeru

et al. Such modification would be considered a simple substitution of one known heating element for another in the bidet art to yield predictable results, i.e. to shorten the hot water passage, to heat and remove the residual water in the nozzle cleaner and to prevent the propagation of bacteria in the nozzle cleaner.

Regarding claim 39, even though the modified Maruyama et al. reference does not specifically disclose that the heated wash water having a flow rate of not less than 0.3 litters per minute as claimed, it, however, would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to employ such flow rate for the heated wash water since discovering an optimum value for flow rate of heated wash water involves only routing skill in the art.

Regarding claim 40, even though the modified Maruyama et al. reference does not specifically disclose that the heated wash water having a temperature of not less than 55 degrees C as claimed, it, however, would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to employ such degrees C for the heated wash water since discovering an optimum value for degrees C of heated wash water to effectively sanitize a washing nozzle involves only routing skill in the art.

Regarding claim 41, even though the modified Maruyama et al. reference does not specifically disclose that the heated wash water having a temperature of more less than 100 degrees C as claimed, it, however, would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to employ such degrees C for the heated wash water since discovering an optimum value for degrees C of heated wash water to prevent scalding involves only routing skill in the art.

Regarding claim 42, as schematically shown in Fig. 1 of Maruyama et al., wherein the human washing nozzle comprises a plurality of nozzles (3,4) that respectively discharge the washing water, and the spray port of the nozzle cleaner is provided so as to simultaneously clean the plurality of nozzles.

Regarding claim 43, the modified Maruyama et al. reference also discloses a washing instruction unit (at 13,14 in Shigeru et al.), wherein the washing instruction unit includes a remote control device (constituted by the sensor 37) that issues an instruction or signal to begin the washing operation, wherein the nozzle cleaner inherently starts the cleaning operation for each predetermined time interval.

13. Claim 44 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over the modified Maruyama et al. (as discussed *supra*) in view of Sato et al. (2004-0019962).

The modified Maruyama et al. reference DIFFERS in that it does not specifically disclose that the washing nozzle comprising a heat-resistant material as claimed. Attention, however, is directed to the Sato et al. reference which discloses another sanitary washing apparatus having a washing nozzle made from a stainless steel material (paragraph [0243]). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified the modified Maruyama et al. apparatus by employing a washing nozzle formed of stainless steel, in view of the teaching of Sato et al., in order to provide minimize surface roughness. Furthermore, it is generally known that stainless steel material is a heat-resistant material.

Response to Amendment

14. The amendment filed 04/03/2008 is objected to under 35 U.S.C. 132(a) because it introduces new matter into the disclosure. 35 U.S.C. 132(a) states that no amendment shall introduce new matter into the disclosure of the invention. The added material which is not supported by the original disclosure is as follows: *the nozzle cleaner...spray(s) the washing water, heated by the heating system, in a form of at least one of high-temperature water and vapor as recited in amended claim 1.*

Applicant is required to cancel the new matter in the reply to this Office Action.

15. Applicant's amendment, filed on 04/03/08, to the pending claims is insufficient to distinguish the claimed invention from the cited prior art or overcome the rejections as discussed above.

Response to Arguments

16. Applicant's arguments filed on 04/03/2008 with respect to the pending claims have been fully considered. However, they are deemed not persuasive.

Applicant asserts that the cited reference does not teach the amended limitations as recited in the amended claims. See remarks section. Nevertheless, applicant's arguments with respect to the pending claims are moot in view of the new grounds of rejection as discussed supra.

Also, applicant's arguments, filed on 04/03/08, with respect to the new claims have been fully considered but are moot in view of the new grounds of rejection as discussed supra.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Khoa D. Huynh whose telephone number is (571) 272-4888. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F (7:00-3:30).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Gregory Huson can be reached on (571) 272-4887. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Khoa D. Huynh/
Primary Examiner, Art Unit 3751